

country. The Prince kindly allowed his Highland piper to perform on the bagpipes to the astonishment of the Brazilians, who, regardless of etiquette, jumped up on the chairs and sofas placed around the ball-room to get a glimpse of the strange musician who produced such unaccustomed sounds. The excitement reached its highest pitch when His Royal Highness, with some other officers and English ladies, danced a Highland reel. On the following morning, after some visits of ceremony, the *Galatea* proceeded on her cruise.

Australian papers mention the intended visit of his Royal Highness to Her Majesty's possessions there. The Governor of Victoria had received dispatches announcing the visit; and the sum of £5000, had been placed in the supplementary estimates to defray the cost of entertaining the illustrious visitor, while in that Colony. It was understood that His Royal Highness would make a short stay successively at Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales, proceeding thence, *via* China and Japan, to Europe. May British Columbia not hope to be honored by a passing call?

Referring to Australasia, a squabble about the terminus of postal communication is likely to prove injurious. New South Wales is determined that Sydney shall be the terminus of the three routes, while Victoria will accept no system that does not make Melbourne the terminus of the Suez route. The new Melbourne post office, which has been about nine years in building, was finished and opened for the reception of the European mails. It is described as a most beautiful and magnificent building. The additional estimates, for Victoria, of £200,000, were presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 23d July, and caused a warm debate which lasted for thirty-one hours. No vote was taken.

In South Australia the Treasurer delivered his Budget on the 18th July. The total revenue is estimated at £770,000, and he estimates a deficit of £168,000, for 1868.

In New Zealand the conflict of authority between the Provincial Government of Otago and the General Government was to come up for discussion in the General Assembly which had just met. The province of Auckland is passing through a severe commercial crisis. Some of the oldest firms have succumbed, and a kind of panic has prevailed. But though the simple wave recoils, the tide of New Zealand life in general is steadily flowing onward and rising higher.

Reverting to England, the Working Men's Association, having invited Earl Russell to be present at the Reform *fete* to be given at the Crystal Palace, on the 30th Sept., received the following reply:—"Pembroke-lodge, Richmond-park, Aug. 31, 1867. Sir,—I beg you will thank the committee, in my name, for doing me the honour of inviting me to the Reform *fete* and banquet on the 30th of September. As, however, I expect to be in Ireland at that time, it will be out of my power to accept the invitation. It would not be candid of me to stop here. I must add, therefore, that I am too uncertain what effect Lord Derby's 'leap in the dark' may produce to be a fit and enthusiastic companion for those who might wish to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867. Other measures, unconnected with Reform of Parliament, appear to me to be necessary to assure the future of this country. Among those measures are to be mentioned, in my opinion, a general, sound, unsectarian education of the people, the abolition of Church rates, and a redress of grievances both in regard to the relations of landlord and tenant, and of the maintenance of the Church of the minority, of which the Irish, as a nation, justly complain. Upon all these measures

URIAH N
OTIS PA

Terms most liberal. For par
Wm. C
New Westminster, May 31st

CLARKSON.
1867. jultc

LARKSON. June next, immediate proceed
1837. taken. HENRY V.
 ma22tc

EDMONDS.

Important to Business Men in
Victoria, California, Portland,
and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia. It is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is well known as an advertising medium for this Colony.

Advertisements in Victoria, and in P. O. Boxes in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

This paper may be read gratuitously in London, at the Central Establishment of "Hottelwar's Press and Printing," 244, Strand, where advertisements and other notices for the same are received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

St. Andrew's Society—John Murray.
Fruit Trees—Durgin.
Notice—H. V. Edmonds.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

OUR IMPORTS.

CONSIDERED IN ANOTHER ASPECT.

On Saturday we indulged in some figures and reflections, deduced from our imports for the three expired quarters of the present year. We propose in the present article to consider the subject in another and less agreeable aspect; for, however unsatisfactory the reflection that we are annually sending the greater portion of the gold we produce out of the country to purchase from the foreign producer articles of food which might well be raised within our own borders, the consciousness that we have been robbed under our very nose of one-half of the present year's legitimate revenue and that for the enrichment of no more than a baker's dozen of sharp traders, is still more humiliating. During the last session we pointed out both in the House and in this journal, the probable effect the admission of Victoria stocks free of duty would have upon the revenue. Some doubted, others scoffed; but we imagine a few figures will show that our most gloomy predictions are being verified to the full. We shall proceed upon the assumption that in any comparative statement of Customs revenue between this year and last the population of the United Colony may be considered as double of that possessed by the mainland alone. Adopting this as a basis, we would invite attention to the following figures, derived, as they are, from reliable data:—Commencing with the article of spirits, we find that during the three first quarters of 1866 there were imported by the then separate Colony of British Columbia, 15,220 gallons, yielding revenue of Customs to the amount of \$28,261. There should have been raised from this source during the corresponding quarters of the present year \$56,522. Instead of that we have only received \$21,711 or about ONE-FOURTEENTH PART OF WHAT THE MAINLAND ALONE PRODUCED LAST YEAR!!! Here then, the revenue has been "done" out of \$34,811, in three months, in respect of the single article of spirits! Taking wines, we find that during the three quarters of last year the separate Colony imported 6409 gallons, which yielded \$3550. During the corresponding period of the present year the United Colony has only imported 5710 gallons, yielding \$1928 revenue, instead of which we should have had from that source \$7100. Tobacco probably ranks No. 3 as an article of speculation, in anticipation of Union. Spirits and wines would not only keep but improve with age. Tobacco, on the contrary, does not always improve by keeping. Making due allowance for this difference, we find that during the three quarters of last year the single Colony imported 55,208 lbs, which paid \$8791 in duty. During the corresponding period this year the United Colony imported 45,044 lbs, yielding \$9219 duty. This would indicate a falling off in quantity of 65,373 lbs, and in revenue of \$8,263. Confining our remarks to the three articles of Spirits, Wines and Tobacco, three leading articles, we admit, yet only three, it would thus appear that during three quarters of the year the revenue has lost, thanks to the Victoria duties swindle, \$67,884, or assuming that the fourth quarter will tell a similar tale, \$90,509 for the year!!! This is bad enough; but the story is not half told yet; for although we admit that the three items we have selected are the largest, and were doubtless made the chief subject of special speculation in view of Union yet they would only form a small part of the aggregate amount of merchandise that evaded Customs duty through the upardon-

able bungling of the Government. When we state that a single establishment had stock to the value of a million dollars, representing about \$200,000 of Customs duties, we give the reader some idea of the truly gigantic swindle that was perpetrated. Is it any wonder that we are in financial difficulty? The Customs revenue for the year was estimated at \$400,000. Considerably over half that sum has wrongfully gone into the pockets of a dozen Victoria traders! When we stated that half the year's Customs revenue would be sacrificed if Victoria imports were allowed to evade duty the statement was laughed at; but it will be found that we were within the mark. Not only will more than half this year's revenue be lost, but next year's revenue will suffer from the same cause. Were any considerable portion of the Colonists benefited the case would be somewhat mitigated. But all suffer save the dozen or so who pocket the spoil.

THE INDIAN RESERVE QUESTION.

While we write the Surveyor General is, with his staff, in the Sumass settlement, attending to the curtailment and survey of the Indian reservation on the Lower Fraser. "Better late than never." Yet it is difficult to understand why, with nothing else on his hands, that officer should have allowed the whole summer to pass by unimproved, and postpone so urgent and important a work till the winter is about closing in upon us. With time short and weather unfavorable it is greatly to be feared that the matter will only be very superficially done. This may be an unwarrantable conclusion on our part, but it is a natural one, and is entertained by more than ourselves. So much has been already said and written upon this subject that many of our readers may possibly be tired of it; but it is of such vital importance to the agricultural interests of the Lower Fraser that they should be a proper and final adjustment of this long agitated matter, that we have no intention of keeping silence until the Government has fully discharged its duty. To give some idea of the extent to which valuable land is uselessly locked up against settlement and improvement we may state that an estimated population of 884 Indians, men, women and children, live in their so-called reserves, forty thousand acres of land! In very many instances these reserves are located in such a way as almost to induce the belief that the grand object had in view was to retard or altogether prevent settlement. One case we will mention, both as an illustration, and because we have been told that there is no intention on the part of the Surveyor General to interfere with it. The Keatay Indians, about 100 in number all told, have a reserve of about 250 acres laid off for them, on the right bank of the Fraser where they reside. The Indians themselves admit that it is ample for their requirements; and well they may, for they actually use less than 20 acres out of the 250. An Indian of the name of Maschell, who married into the tribe and who is for all such purposes, one of them, succeeded in having an allotment of 160 acres, we believe, laid off for him as a reserve; on the opposite or left bank of the river. This piece of land was taken up by Maschell in 1862, and some two or three years after Mr. Smith had located and occupied an adjoining allotment; yet Maschell's stake was wantonly placed so, as to take several chains of Smith's land away, thus depriving him of nearly the whole of his available frontage in the high-water season. The piece of land thus held by the Indian is, in fact, the key to two farms occupied by respectable and industrious white settlers, viz. John Smith and Donald Guin. And for what is it held? Maschell, as we have intimated, lives with the Indians at Keatay, shares with them in pot and lot, is, in fact, as one of them, nor uses the land held by him for any purpose whatever. Nor does he profess to have any use for it himself; but he says that his daughter may marry a white man sometime, and then the piece of land in question shall be her marriage portion! The thing looks very nice and very romantic; but suppose this principle be once admitted and carried out to its legitimate end, suppose every

other paternal Siwash on the river should entertain equally high views with Maschell—and why should they not, for we are informed that Miss Maschell, the presumptive heiress to a white husband and a valuable farm, is no better looking than the average of her dusky salmon-flavored sisters—how much of the available land would be left for settlers? Yet that ambitious Indian—one must admire ambition even in a Siwash, when properly directed—upon such very visionary grounds as we have stated, continues to hold the key to two valuable farms, to the great loss and annoyance of two industrious settlers, and to the prevention of the expenditure of considerable capital in making extensive improvements. Now, although there may not be another case precisely parallel to this, yet there are many cases sufficiently analogous to justify our giving it as an illustration of a widespread and keenly felt grievance. If it is not the intention of Government to interfere with such a case as this, it will be just about as well to declare the Indians a privileged class, with a right not only to hold land *à volonté*, but to commit it upon the white settlers with impunity, for the present state of the former undoubtedly contributes to the indolence of the latter.

MOUNT CENIS RAILWAY.

The project of tunnelling Mount Cenish has been abandoned for the apparently less formidable one of surmounting that obstacle, by means of constructing a railway over it. The first passenger train passed over the road on the 26th August, and it was expected the road would be regularly opened for traffic about the first of October. The first effect of this marvellous enterprise, says an English contemporary, was that a traveller leaving London any morning of the week can be in Turin, distant 797 miles, in 35 hours; in Florence, 1,122 miles, in 48 hours; in Rome, 1,355 miles, in 60 hours; in Naples, 1,518 miles, in 71 hours; and in Brindisi, 1,477 miles, in 75 hours. Brindisi is 830 nautical miles from Alexandria, consequently there are 628 nautical miles less en passage than from Marseilles, and (counting throughout in English miles) there is an actual saving in distance by the Brindisi route over that *via Marseilles* of 223 miles, the number of miles between London and Alexandria being respectively 2,429 and 2,551. The British Post Office department, desirous of availing itself of the Brindisi route for transit of the Eastern mails, deputed Capt. Tyler, R. E. to inspect the railway. His report is understood to be favorable.

New Advertisements.

J. S. CLUTE is opening a superb lot of goods received last night from San Francisco.—Look in.

FRUIT TREES

AND

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

FROM

DURGIN'S NURSERY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE Subscriber having appointed Mr. JOHN CALDER, of New Westminster, his Agent for the Mainland of British Columbia, is prepared to supply every description of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Wines and Shrubs, upon the most reasonable terms. His Nursery enjoys an established reputation which cannot fail to recommend his trees, &c., to those who may want a supply.

Orders left with Mr. Calder will at all times receive careful and prompt attention.

St. Andrew's Society.

A MEETING of this Society will be held in the Secretary's house, two doors above the Columbia Hotel, on Monday the 25th inst. at 8 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN MURRAY, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON the 27th ult. a large RED OX, (both ears nicked) broke into certain gardens at the Camp, New Westminster, and destroyed a large quantity of vegetables.—Notice is hereby given that the said ox is impounded, and if the damages and expenses are not paid for within 10 days from this date, he will be sold at Public Auction.

D. DEASY.
New Westminster, Nov. 6th, 1867. 2ln

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that I will sell the above mentioned ox in front of my office, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday the 20th inst.

HENRY V. EDMONDS, Auctioneer.

FRUIT FOR SALE.

PERSONS wishing to lay in their winter stock of Fruit would do well, to send in their orders without delay to the Subscriber, who has every variety of apples and good keeping winter pears, which he will sell at \$4 per box. He has also a quantity of quinces for sale very cheap.

HUGH McROBERTS.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ratepayers of the City of New Westminster that the Municipal Tax for the current year is now due, and they are requested to pay the same to the Collector of his Office, on or before the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Council,
HENRY V. EDMONDS, Collector.
New Westminster, November 6th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time existing between the undersigned, under the style of P. L. Anderson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st October 1867.

All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to P. L. Anderson, who will settle all claims against the same.

P. L. ANDERSON,
W. EVANS.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Oppenheimer & Co. in Liquidation.

ALL Claims against the Trustees must be forwarded to R. Weisenburger, Esq., Government Street, Victoria, on or before the 24th DECEMBER NEXT, when the final dividend will be declared and the accounts closed. Any claims received after that date cannot afterwards be recognized.

Victoria, V. I., 31st Oct. 1867.

ROBERT BURNARD,
DAVID LEXINGTON,
P. WEISENBURGER,
Trustees Oppenheimer & Co's Estate.

no2 1m

SUPERIOR APPLES.
BOTH early and late, in great variety.
FOR SALE
CHEAP.
By WM. CLARKSON.
no2 1m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The last chance to buy BEARING

FRUIT TREES

will be had this Fall.

THE Subscriber will sell one half the trees in his Orchard at very reduced rates. Parties wishing to purchase will please apply without delay to Mr. John Calder, Columbia Street, New Westminster.

JAMES KENNEDY.

no2 1m

CLOSING OUT.

THE Subscriber has removed the balance of his stock of HARDWARE to the premises on Columbia Street, recently occupied by Mr. H. V. Edmonds, where great bargains may be had, as he intends to CLOSE OUT his business AT ONCE.

JOHN CALDER.

FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FOUR acres of excellent land situated on the South Bank of the Fraser River, nearly opposite the Camp. One-half of this land is open pasture, quite above high water mark, and covered with good grass.

Terms very tempting.

Apply to

WM. CLARKSON.
New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

New Advertisements.

CUNNINGHAM, BROS.

AT THE

NEW BRICK STORE

ON

COLUMBIA STREET

MAY be found the Best and Cheapest Selection of General Merchandise in this Colony, consisting of—

DRY GOODS.

Men's Clothing. (Mostly American cut.)
Boys' Suits.
Men's Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' do., well selected.
Children's do., a great variety.
Hosiery.
Underclothing.

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

Oregon Flour.
Hams and Bacon.
Lard.
Apples by the Box.
Miller's Sumas Price but-
ter.
Fresh ground Coffee, our
own, TRY IT.
Tobacco & Fancy Pipes.

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Stores.
Cast Iron Boilers, &c.
Cooking Stoves.
Parlor do.
Manilla Rope.
Pitch.
Tar.
Lime, &c.
Ploughs, Spades, &c.

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE.

Coal Oil.
Lamps.
Lanterns.
Chimneys.
Wash basins & Jugs.
Dinner Sets.
Breakfast Sets.
Plates.
Dishes.
Tumblers and Wine
Glasses.
&c. &c.

AMMUNITION.

Powder.
Shot.
Bullets.
Caps.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs.
Pails, Brooms, &c.

TINWARE

Made up by our Tinsmith.

STOVE PIPES

To Order. Jobbing attended to.

CUNNINGHAM, BROS.,
NANAIMO AND NEW WESTMINSTER.
no20 1m

New Advertisements.

THE BEST

Cutlery

IN TOWN

is to be found at

G. C. Clarkson & Co.

POCKET KNIVES, (large and small)
PRUNING KNIVES,
BUDDING KNIVES,
RAZORS,
SCISSORS.

ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS.

Such as—

Yard Tape Lines,
Compasses,
Thimbles,
Spectacles,
Card Cases,
Tablets,
Rules,
Colors,
Purses,
Pincushions,
Needle Cases,
Cribbage Boards,
Whist Cards,
Monte Cards,
Tooth Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Combs,
Tobacco Pouches,
Cigar Cases,
Portemonnaies,
Pocket Books,
Thermometers,
Napkin Rings,
Paper Knives,
Dice and Boxes,
Dominoes,
Watch Guards,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chronostals,
Crochet Needles,
Purses, &c., &c.

at G. C. CLARKSON & Co.

Musical

INSTRUMENTS.

Accordeons,
Flutenas,
Violins,
Flutes,
Guitars,
Fifes, &c.

at G. C. CLARKSON & Co.

More Toys

are on the way from San Francisco, and will soon be opened at our Store on

COLUMBIA STREET,
G. C. Clarkson, & Co.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

ENGLISH MAIL SUMMARY.

(Continued from First page.)

Bishop Twells, the Bishop of Orange Free State, at the Cape of Good Hope, has come to England. The last news from the Cape relates the circumstances which preceded his departure from that colony. The Bishop of Cape Town, styling himself the Metropolitan, having deposed Bishop Colenso, appointed Dr. Twells to act as Bishop of Natal. A rather undignified contest ensued between his friends and those of Dr. Colenso. Dr. Twells was determined to preach in the Pietermaritzburg Cathedral, but Bishop Colenso's churchwardens were resolved that he should not do so. Dr. Twells obtained a Judge's order for access to the cathedral, and on Saturday, June 29th, the Sheriff attempted to gain admission; but Dr. Colenso's party barricaded the building and defeated the Sheriff. On Sunday, June 30th, the door of the cathedral was broken open with sledge hammers, and the Sheriff gained admission, and gave the men who had garrisoned the building into custody. Dr. Twells preached there the same day, both in the morning and afternoon, before the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Keate. Dr. Colenso held a late morning service in the cathedral on the same day. On July 4th Bishop Twells was to hold a confirmation in the cathedral, but a sidesman of the opposite party, on the plea of visiting the cathedral, employed a troop of Kaffirs to flood the floor of the building with water, so that Dr. Twells had to adjourn his confirmation to the Church of St. Andrews, where he confirmed seventy young people. In the evening a notice in large type was posted about the town: "Bishop Twells will preach this evening at St. Peter's Cathedral, on the late deluge," referring to the deluge of water with which he had been defeated. Referring to this unseemly affair, a writer in a prominent London paper remarks: "Breaking through the door of a cathedral with a sledge-hammer is certainly one mode in which a hierarchy can make his way to the pulpit, but perhaps it is not the mode which will most recommend itself to members of the Church of England. Such, however, is represented to have been the means by which an opposition bishop got into the cathedral of Dr. Colenso Bishop of Natal. Dr. Twells had resolved to deliver sermons therein, and the churchwardens, faithful to the Bishop, withstood the assailant. But the hammers were strong, if the sermons were weak, and Dr. Twells was triumphant. Of course this must convince the most doubtful that the Bishop of Natal is in the wrong, and Dr. Twells right, and it is delightful that men's minds can be so easily brought to conviction on important subjects. Could not hammers be made useful in some way in the ritualistic contest? Meantime, Dr. Colenso has not been so much occupied in watching the attack upon his cathedral as not to be able to keep his eye on friends and enemies at a distance, and he has sent over a smart reproof to a well-meaning gentleman, who had denounced the Bishop's writings without having read them, and who has been requested by his Lordship to perform the latter duty before again proceeding to the former. The Bishop, once more, and with his usual courage, states his belief in regard to the Pentateuch—namely, that it undeniably contains the language of inspiration, but that its inspiration is not what is called plenary. There are answers to this; but why should anybody take the trouble to answer anything when a sledge-hammer is within reach? Thor should be pleased at the recurrence to his mode of conversion."

The Abyssinian expedition would soon sail, preparations being in vigorous progress. Latest accounts leave no room to hope that there was any truth in the rumoured liberation of the captives. They were still separated from the king's troops by insurgents, and were in good health, but without entertaining the faintest hope of liberation, save through the active armed intervention by Great Britain.

Some experiments had been made at Shoeburyness with the light mountain rifle steel gun, manufactured expressly for the expedition, with the following results:—"This mite of a gun, says the *Times*, which a man might easily carry in his arms, for it weighs only 150lb., sent its pretty little 7-lb. projectile 2944yds., or more than a mile and two-thirds, with a charge of 6oz of powder and an elevation of 32deg. Such long-range work is not, however, likely to be required of it, but rather shrapnel practice at ranges up to 1000yds. or less. At 500, 520 and 540yds. more than half the bullets in the shrapnel shell struck a target representing a column of men. With 10oz powder and the same elevation the projectile ranged 478yds.

Another batch of Alabama correspondence has been published. Lord Stanley is perfectly distinct and decided in his refusal to entertain the idea of referring to arbitration the alleged premature recognition of the Confederates as belligerents. At the present moment the attitude of the two Governments appears to afford no prospect of an understanding. Mr. Sevard insists with unabated rigour that, if there is to be arbitration, the "whole controversy, just as it is found in the correspondence between the two Governments"—that is to say, including the question of our policy of recognising the Confederates as belligerents—should be referred. On the other hand, Lord Stanley declares arbitration as to the recognition of the South to be quite impossible, but offers to go to arbitration on the question "whether in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of America depredations have arisen the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens." He further proposes that, if the decision of the arbitration should prove unfavorable to the British view, then the claims of the citizens of the United States should be referred to a mixed commission. This proposal was, on May 21, declined by the United States Government, in a dispatch communicated by Mr. Adams.

It is with sincere pleasure (says *Echoes from the Chats*) that we are enabled to inform our readers that during the last few days Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has found herself able, for the first time since her illness, to walk down stairs by the aid of crutches. This must be considered a vast improvement, when it is remembered that for seven long months the Princess has never stirred from a recumbent position. Our correspondents inform us that she has never looked more charming, nor appeared more cheerful and animated, than since her arrival at Wiesbaden. Her Majesty has sent to Mr. Lionel Moore, second secretary of H. M.'s Embassy at Constantinople, for presentation to the Sultan's son, Prince Izzedin, a very handsome album containing photographic portraits of all the members of the English Royal family, with the following inscription on the fly-leaf in Her Majesty's handwriting:—"To His Imperial Highness Yousouff Izzedin Effendi, an affectionate souvenir from the Queen of England. VICTORIA."

THE HON. MR. MCGEE.—This talented Canadian Statesman has written the following letter to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron:—"A most important session awaits us; exciting debates; midnight sittings; the *facilis descensus* of the refreshment room and 'a' that. I know how these parliamentary-house habits tell on men's best resolutions; at least on one man's, viz., your humble servant. I shall gladly subscribe to your roll of total abstinents, not only for the session, but, with God's all-sufficient aid, without regard to the length of time."

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND.—The schooner Letitia Capt. Adams, arrived from Whidby Island on Sunday, with a cargo of produce consigned to Mr. Holbrook. The greater part of the cargo will be taken up to Yale to-day by the str. Lillooet.

THE LINCOLN SCANDAL.—Our American exchanges come to us filled with the Mrs. Lincoln scandal. It is generally known that Abraham Lincoln died worth considerably over one hundred thousand dollars; and that his widow found herself amply provided for. It appears, however, that, presuming on the popularity of her late husband, and taking advantage of the deep national sympathy created by his tragical end, Mrs. Lincoln seeks to turn the humour of the Republic to financial account. Her wardrobe and other personal effects have been exposed for sale, and brought under the notice of gentlemen of known wealth in a way which leaves no room to doubt her miserably mercenary object. She has even gone the length of writing letters to persons holding lucrative Government appointments, reminding them, not in the most delicate terms, that they owe their position to her intrigue, and calling upon them to shell out, intimating that her circumstances are most pinching, scarcely placing her above absolute want! It is scarcely to be wondered at that this line of conduct on the part of one so recently almost idolized should be regarded as a scandal by the American people, and that the public press should denounce it in no measured terms.

SUMAS AND CHILLIWACK.—We are glad to learn from a party who recently visited this important District that the settlers are well pleased with the results of the past summer's labors; and several new claims have been taken up by persons possessing both the means and the will to improve them. Mr. Vedder and others, whose opinion is worth attention, are sanguine that by cutting a ditch through a small ridge near the boundary line many thousands of acres, now flooded during the spring freshet, will be effectually reclaimed, and rendered highly productive. This matter is worthy the attention and aid of the Government; for if feasible the Sumas prairies would be materially enhanced in value.

THE SCOTT MEDAL.—One of the most interesting matches of the season will come off at the Brunette Battery on Saturday the 16th inst., when Mr. J. B. Scott's gold medal will be shot for. The match will be open to all Volunteers and shooting will commence at 10 o'clock a.m. The medal is of the intrinsic value of \$50. Upon the face of the medal is inscribed "British Columbia Volunteers," and on the reverse side a place upon which the winner's name may be engraved. It has a handsome gold clasp attached to it, the whole being the workmanship of Mr. Watson, of Victoria. It will be up on Friday evening.

FROM VICTORIA.—The str. Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, arrived from Victoria last evening, with freight and passengers. The Municipal election, on Saturday, resulted in the election of Dr. Trimble for Mayor, by 297 votes against 108 cast for Mr. McDonald. The following Councilors were elected without opposition: Yates street Ward: Messrs. R. Lewis and T. S. Allart. James Bay Ward: Messrs. M. W. Gibbs and F. H. Heisterman. For Johnson street Ward three candidates being nominated, a poll was held which resulted in the election of Messrs. Crump and Jeffries.

A NEW CATTLE RANCH.—We understand that Messrs. Black and Van Bremer have obtained from the Government a five years' lease of Lone Tree Island, and an adjacent island, together with a piece on the mainland for a cattle range, and they are about to embark in the business upon a large scale, for which the locality in question is admirably adapted.

ALASKA.—The American steamer J. L. Stephens reached Nainimo on Saturday, on her return from the new territory of Alaska. The ceremony of transferring the territory took place on the 18th October. The ceremony consisted in lowering the Russian flag and hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the old Fort, and the firing of salutes. The territory was named Alaska. General Jeff. C. Davis is in command.

WHAT A PLACE FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—There were 215 votes polled for Mayor, at Victoria on Saturday, as follows:—British subjects 142; white foreigners 145; Chinese 28.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Dr. Guthrie says in the *Sunday Magazine* that some three years ago when in the neighborhood of Balmoral, he was asked to visit a widow who, but a short time previously, had been bereaved of her husband—a plain, humble, but pious man who had been an elder in the Free Church congregation there. Her home was a cottage within the Queen's grounds. "Within these walls the Queen had stood, with her kind hands smoothing the ruffles of a dying man's pillow. There, left alone with him at her own request, she had sat by the bed of death—a Queen ministering to the comfort of a saint—preparing one of her humblest subjects to meet the sovereign of us all. The scene, as our fancy pictured it, seemed like the breaking of the day when old prophecies shall be fulfilled; kings become nursing fathers and queens nursing mothers of the Church."

The *Aberdeen Free Press* tells how she visited a farmer who had been seriously ill for near six months, and lest her visit should have an exciting effect upon him, sent word, the previous day that she wished to go to his bedside, and hoped he would not be annoyed, and how afterwards she sent inquiries of kind interest as to his health.

It is said that the cottages near Balmoral are often visited by the gentle Queen and the members of her family, and that she has always taken a generous interest in the welfare of their humble tenants. She sometimes goes from door to door with a large roll of serviceable Scotch "linsey" in her arms, and the fabric grows shorter by a "pattern" as she departs from each lowly dwelling.

An American paper says:—"Some regret has been expressed by the English people that their Sovereign has remained so much in seclusion since her bereavement; but when we think of the pure influence which emanates from the throne at this time, and then refer to the page of a gay court, we can but rejoice that England's Queen is, as a Sovereign, no less a noble woman."

PALL MALLING.—We understand the Pall Malling of the Rifle Volunteers is appointed to take place on Friday the 20th inst., at the Brunette Battery, when the Governor's Challenge Cup, the hon. Mr. Brough's challenge Cup, and other prizes will be shot for. We understand it will be open to all Volunteers.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—The present issue completes the third quarter of the seventh volume of this paper. Local subscribers and advertisers will be waited upon in the course of a day or two, when it is hoped prompt payment will be made.

TO OUR YALE PATRONS.—Subscribers and advertisers in Yale will be called upon for settlement of accounts due in the course of next week, when prompt payment is particularly requested.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Agricultural Exhibition Committee will meet at 2 30 this p.m. for the purpose of taking the initiative steps for the formation of an Agricultural Society. A full attendance is particularly requested.

THANKS, to Major Haller, of Whidby Island, for a very nice present of apples from his orchard, received by the Lillooet.

FROM YALE.—The steamers Lillooet and Onward arrived from Yale on Monday, bringing a number of passengers, and Pettit & Nelson's Express, but no later news of importance.

MADON HALLER, of Whidby Island, was a passenger by the Enterprise yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Parliament is called to re-assemble on the 19th of Nov. Edward James, Member of Parliament for Manchester, died at Madrid. A serious bread riot occurred at Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city was sacked by rioters. At date of last despatch incendiary fires were breaking out in different places in town. Great excitement prevails. The authorities have applied to Government for troops to quell the disturbance.

(Noon) The riots which occurred at several points have been suppressed.

Nov. 5.—The bread riots have extended to Axminster, where the grain warehouses were sacked. Axminster is the location of several extensive factories. The laboring men are numerous and determined. Quiet has not yet been restored at Axminster or Exeter.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Despatches from Rome this morning say that Papal troops, supported by the French, attacked Garibaldi at Monterotondo and defeated him.

Some say Garibaldi is killed. Another account says he retreated and surrendered to the Italian troops. La Marmora, who had been here on a secret mission, the nature of which is not divulged, has returned to Florence having accomplished the object of his mission.

The ultimatum of Napoleon was presented to the Italian Government on Sunday. A reply was demanded. Garibaldi arrived at Spezia on board an Italian man-of-war, as prisoner of the Italian Government. It is believed that the defeat of Garibaldi cancels the ultimatum.

The *Moniteur* publishes the particulars of a battle near Tivoli. Thirty thousand insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners of war. Forty thousand Garibaldians were marching to reinforce the insurgents, but were stopped, disarmed, and turned back. The greatest agitation prevails throughout Italy.

New York cables special give details of the battle of Tivoli. Garibaldi was completely routed. It is said he lost nine hundred killed and one thousand wounded. All the remainder surrendered to the Italian regular troops.

No French troops took part in the rout.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Election returns are very scattering. The following are probably correct: New York City, 60,000. Democratic majority; Brooklyn, 13,000. The State has gone Democratic by about 15,000.

In Kansas, female and negro suffrage was defeated by eight to ten thousand. Female suffrage ran ahead of negroes.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Returns come in slowly, with indications that every official position will be filled by Democrats.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Two hundred and nine towns put Bullock's majority at 21,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Democratic majority in this State is doubtless 40,000. The *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post* and *Commercial* mutually criminate each other for the cause of the Republican defeat.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat—100 sacks inferior, for distilling, at \$2 25. Barley—In light request, at \$1 65 to \$1 75 for new and old crops. Oats—Small sales at \$1 70 to \$1 80 for fair to choice.

A private telegram says: New York State has gone 40,000 Democratic majority; New Jersey a Democratic Legislature; Massachusetts 25,000 Republican; Kansas, female and negro suffrage, beaten 10,000; Illinois and Minnesota greatly reduced Radical majorities. Maryland has elected Democratic ticket.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.—Dr. Grady, Dentist, returned from the interior yesterday and has taken up his quarters at the Colonial Hotel, where he will remain for a few days. Any one wishing to avail themselves of Mr. Grady's professional services would do well to give him an early call.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Keep yourself warm with 4 point woollen blankets at \$7 a pair; keep your feet dry with good kip Boots at \$3 50 a pair; or half-boots, with India rubber soles at \$5 a pair, all of which you will find at Cunningham, Broker, new Brick Store.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—There can be no movement about the wonderful curative properties of Holloway's justly celebrated pills than there is respecting the truth of the old axiom that "a ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Nor is the fact in dispute in this colony that far too little heed is paid to their health suffers from this cause, any less inconvertible. The price and quality of fruit have much to do with the matter. Apples, for instance, in Oregon for a trifle, after being knicked and bruised, reach the consumer through two or three "middle-men," in bad condition and high in price. Avoid foreign trash, "middlemen's" profits, and buy direct from the producer, at a lower price; fruit that you can keep all winter if you like. Mr. McRoberts is your man.

Spices from the isles of the Indian seas; cloves, cassia, pimento, and such things as these; melons that will fight of themselves in the month; peaches and grapes from the far sunny South; currants from Zante, raisins from Spain, will tempt you to buy them again and again. Plants and apples from "Richmond," pears from the Sound; onions from Frisco so big and so round that few, if any, weigh less than a pound. We purchase farm produce, pay in goods or in cash; sell again at slight profits, just to free us from loss. To those who are either "on the buy" or "on the sell," just step in next door to the Colonial Hotel; our goods are for sale we invite your inspection, convinced when once here you will make your selection, and always return for such things as you need.—Fair play—honest dealing, a part of our creed.

New Advertisements.

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Where you will find everything in the GROCERY line, the best and cheapest, for CASH, to be had in the CAPITAL.

Our Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, for flavor unsurpassed; with prices low, to suit the times, a trial's only asked. To those who use the "weed," we are willing, ready, able to furnish them with any length of the "Atlantic Cable." We've "Shelton's Brand," and other kinds so much admired for chewing; Cigars, Cheroots, and Fancy Pipes, for gents, who go awooing. Of Pio Fruits and of Pickles too, we have every kind on hand; with sauces also, pure and good, of every different brand. In Ketchups and in Essences, our shelves are quite replete; these have become essential for flavoring what we eat. Split Peas and Pearl Barley, most excellent for soup; and Sago for the little folks, an antidote for cramp. Stove polish—what a nasty as a rusty metal store? Show blacking too of a glossier hue than silk or satin or worve. Wash Tubs and Wash Boards too we have, no better made, we think, nor cheaper can be had elsewhere, in either wood or zinc. Of Buckets we have quite a lot; as well as fine corn Brooms, and brushes plenty, no excuse for keeping dusty rooms. To the Sportsman we can offer a well-selected lot of gun-caps and of powder too, and every size of shot. Our candles, they are very good our coal-oil choice refined, no one here will sell them; cheaper; just bear this fact in mind. Our soap is also good and cheap, and old—we don't like new; with Glenfield starch so lightly famed, and the best of button blue. Biscuits of various kinds we have, and crackers, crisp and sweet: bacon and hams, so nicely cured, they really are a treat. Our sugars, we are safe to say, must meet a large demand, because 'they're' bright and sweet and pure, nor mixed with gritty sand. We have oatmeal too for porridge, or, if you prefer it, brose, this is the food both strong and good as every SAXON knows.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

NEW WESTMINSTER, September 14th 1867.

